

J. M. FOURCUREAN & CO.,

113 east Broad street.

SWELL Evening Silks of the ever elegant sort, an ideal showing of the new things of tone. The best works of the artists of the loom—rich, Satins, elegant Brocades, fine Taffetas and Poplins; with a line of Colored Goods, the tints and shadings of which are just a little more tastefully blended and the patterns somewhat newer and more artistically wrought than any we have shown before.

IRISH POPLINS—Just at present the lion of fashion's upper-tendency, in exquisite shades of all the standard evening tints; also, Corset, Empire, Blue, and Turquoise, price per yard \$1.

SATIN DUCHESSE—Soft and lustrous, an elegant showing of shades, per yard, \$1.25.

TAFFETA—We have all shades, 3 grades, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50, per yard.

CHINA SILKS, of fine, close weave, with lots of merit, 27 inches wide, price per yard 50c.

WHITE SATIN DUCHESSE, a variety of excellent values, at prices from \$1.25 to \$2 per yard. We especially offer our grade at \$2, it's the \$3 kind, there's no miraculous merchandising connected with its presence here, we struck a bargain and bought it. If you buy it you will strike one, too.

HIGH LUSTRE SATINS—Much in demand, rich in appearance, and very effective. Cream, Ivory, and White, \$1, \$1.25, and 50c. per yard.

FIGURED EVENING SILKS, a wealth of tasteful creations, the latest colorings, exquisite patterns, and shades blending, price \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, to \$2.50 per yard.

SOLID-COLORED TAFFETA, dark shades, for waists, skirts, and linings, a particularly full line, all the special tints, price range \$1, \$1.25, and 75c. per yard.

EMBROIDERED SPOT TAFFETA—The most popular silk for waists, elegant and refined in appearance, without being over-dressed, new shades, Empire Blue, Turquoise, Oxblood, Sumatra Brown, and Cerise ground, with Black dots, very heavy taffeta, per yard, \$1.50.

PLAID SILKS, for waists, in all the glory and generous colorings of real tartans, with lots of hand blending, bright, cheery, and serviceable, 75c. to \$1.50 per yard.

SKIRTING TAFFETA, extra wide, 36 inches, an unusual value at \$1.25 per yard.

DRESS GOODS, a new lot of Gray material, all the latest in weights suited to tailored gowns.

ENGLISH SUITINGS (real) in Grays and Blue Grays, at \$1 and \$1.25 per pattern.

VENETIAN CLOTHS, elegant Pearl tints, 50 inches wide, \$1 per yard.

FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, light weight, 3 shades, 62 inches wide, \$2 per yard.

GRAY DIAGONAL SUITING, firm, hard-twisted, and strong, an ideal hack dress, 56 inches wide, \$1.50 per yard.

CHEVIOTS, unprocessed for durability, rich shades of Empire Blue, Navy Green, Sumatra Brown, Tan, and Pale, 52 inches wide, per yard, 50c.

MELTONS, solid colors, all shades, special value at 50c. per yard.

PLAIDS AND FANCY WEAVES, for children's cloaks and dresses, in all the latest styles and wool, in almost any desirable color combination, prices from \$2.50 to 50c. per yard.

J. M. Fourcurean & Company.

ROOSEVELT'S STORY.

COMMANDER OF ROUGH RIDERS BEFORE DODGE COMMISSION.

SUFFERING OF THE SOLDIERS.

Lack of Right Sort of Food and Lack of Sufficient Food—Scarcity of Medical Supplies and Surgeons at the Front.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Governor Roosevelt, who commanded the Rough Riders during the Santiago campaign, testified before the War Investigating Commission to-day.

In reply to a request from General Wilson, he told of the equipment and mustering of the First Volunteer Cavalry, known as the Rough Riders. "When we reached Tampa," Colonel Roosevelt said, "there was a condition of utter confusion. We were dumped outside, a mile away from our camp. No one knew where the camp was. There was no one to tell us where to go or what to do. After waiting twenty-four hours I took the law into my own hands, and bought food for the men and horses. Later, when I found our camp, we were all right."

"We were reimbursed for your outfit?" "I never asked it. It was a personal matter, entirely."

Colonel Roosevelt said a condition of great confusion existed at Tampa. No one seemed to know anything, and no arrangements were evident as to what transports were to be used. His own regiment was assigned to the Yucatan. Incidentally, he had heard that the Second Infantry and Seventy-first New York Volunteers were also assigned to the Yucatan. As soon as he heard that he hurried the Rough Riders on board and took possession of the ship, and held it against other regiments. His men had decided to go to Cuba, and they got there, too.

"To wit: Tribute all the confusion," said Roosevelt. "To lack of intelligence on the part of the men in charge."

"It was only a lieutenant-colonel, and could not tell the fault was."

FOOD AMPLE, BUT BEEF BAD.

Replying to other questions, Colonel Roosevelt said the food was ample, and with the exception of the canned roast beef, good. The beef was very good, but it was the voyage to Cuba, and the disembarking of the regiment at Balquid. There was a great scarcity of material for landing men, horses, and supplies.

Colonel Roosevelt, still replying to questions in connection with the march of his regiment to its first camping-place.

"After supper," he continued, "Colonel Wood told us that we were to start next morning to take the Spaniards."

"The next morning's march was a hard one, equally for the men and horses. There were no opportunities for blankets. It was so hot that about 100 men dropped out of a rest, and when the first Spanish outpost was discovered Colonel Wood ordered a rest, and I was sent to the right to deliver with the men what I had in my hands, and so went ahead."

Colonel Roosevelt glossed over the further details of the fighting. He paid a warm tribute to the gallantry of Assistant Surgeon James W. Church, a former Princeton football player, who, he said, more than once ran to the firing line and carried wounded men on his back to the Division Hospital. Colonel Roosevelt told how the regiment camped out for the night.

VEGETABLES FOR OFFICERS ONLY.

"I asked about the ration, he said: 'We had the regulation rations of salt pork, hardtack, coffee, and sugar, but the men wanted vegetables, and I wanted to get them for them. I took forty men, with my horses, to Siboney, and tried to sell me beans and tomatoes, unless I could certify that they were for officers' consumption. I stretched my conscience as far as I could, and then boarded a transport and purchased 500 pounds of beans, and I was told that nothing but the regulation rations, and the change did the men good.'

Colonel Roosevelt went on to tell of the advance on Santiago, and of the night of July 16th, when the regiment slept in the trenches. He spoke of the advantages of smokeless powder, and said that the United States artillery was frequently driven from its positions because of the fumes made by the clouds of smoke that resulted from each discharge of the large powder.

"Was your command fully supplied with food and ammunition?" asked General Wilson.

FOOD SUPPLY INSUFFICIENT.

"The ammunition supply was excellent. The food was insufficient. There was a lack of food back at Siboney. I suppose it was lack of transportation facilities that kept us without good food until July 24th. I organized a transportation corps with the officers' horses, and went to Siboney and got food for the men. Then later I got into Santiago and bought

milk. If we had had the mule teams that we were forced to leave behind at Tampa there would have been no lack of supplies."

Replying to questions, Colonel Roosevelt said from lack of sufficient food. One man of the Seventy-first Regiment visited the Rough Riders' camp, and offered \$7 for seven hardtack. Several men of the Seventy-first Regiment came to the Rough Riders' camp and ate the broken hardtack. The Rough Riders had enough to eat, but it was the result of individual effort. Any duties led me by the morgue every day, and I stopped in to see who had died during the night. I saw the naked bodies of soldiers placed in bare pine coffins, and the name of the man and his regiment written on the lid of the coffin. Of course, the damp earth quickly obliterated these marks, and no further records were kept. Sometimes the body was buried in a night-shirt, but they never took the trouble to button the shirt.

It was grossly indecent. At the morgue the attendants sat on the coffins with the bodies in them, and chewed and smoked and told indecent stories. Reuben told me that they were bowing toughs, and it is useless to talk to them."

"Do you know who was responsible for the conditions you found?"

"No, I understand that a Mr. Roebeling paid Col. Roosevelt to go to the camp and take charge of the morgue there. An autopsy was made on the body of Barney Trio, and the organs removed were left lying about until the attendants gathered them up in a towel and threw them away."

Several other witnesses were examined. They testified to what they considered neglect in hospitals at Montauk Point.

Keely, His Motor, and Victims.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

In the person of John W. Keely the fell destroyer has removed a phenomenal personality from the working of miracles, and his motives if not motors may be better understood.

For more than a quarter of a century before his death this man claimed to be the discoverer of a secret of nature—a mechanical force capable of doing the incredible prodigious things when once he should have brought into subjection to the will of man. His tremendous force was destined at a minimum cost to do the work of a century of miracles, and it was this which was the source of the greatest buildings through the air. Repeatedly the discoverer, or inventor, claimed that the taming of his mighty giant was all but complete, and times were appointed for the working of miracles by his agency for the special information and benefit of a select company of the faithful. But always there was failure. Something would be done to awe the devoted band of believers, but never there was something to be done to be done by the further exercise of the inventor's genius, aided by a generous reinforcement of capital.

To those who had never come within the Keely "sphere of influence" it was a perennial wonder that in spite of failure after failure, disappointment after disappointment, the same man should go on providing capital year after year for more than a quarter of a century for the regulation rations, and the change did the men good."

There were men of means, men who had demonstrated their ability to conduct business successfully, and, therefore, men presumably of hard sense and keen intelligence. Yet these men "shall" protect their money, and last, a round half million in Keely's mysterious "laboratory," to which they never gained admission, and his more mysterious "motor," whose construction and character they knew nothing about. How are we to account for this? Perhaps, in part, on the score of "omne ignotum pro magno," but that will hardly serve to explain a captivity so prolonged. There was certainly a mysterious and potent force somewhere. Was it the mechanical force which Keely claimed to have discovered or was it the not less marvelous force by which some men can control others, and which, for a better name, is called hypnotism? Most likely it was the latter.

But if we accept this conclusion it will not be necessary to believe that Keely was a deliberate impostor. What we know of his life goes to show that he was an enthusiast. He had seized upon the well-known fact of structural vibration set up by atmospheric vibration—the fact that a bridge, if it is "set" down—and he became imbued with the belief that out of this vibration a tremendous force could be evolved.

His enthusiasm in the search for the means of developing and utilizing this force probably was genuine, and he was strong enough to impart it to others. His enthusiasm gave him the kind of influence which is called hypnotic. Very likely he discovered that he could exert this influence or force, and that may have been his great discovery—great for himself, but by no means great for the world.

Very likely he exerted this force consciously to his own advantage after a time. Very likely he developed out of the mere enthusiasm into the impostor. But when the accounts come to be balanced perhaps no more money will be found in his debt than that of his victims. His imposture probably was the result of a situation into which he had been impelled by an enthusiasm which survived after the method, the means, the failures and disappointments, while the victims were left to their fate.

The whole history of Keely, his motor, and his victims presents a problem in psychology which invites studious examination rather than a hasty condemnation of the chief actor.

A Northern Investigation.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Word is sent out in the press dispatches that the Methodist minister of New York has appointed a committee to investigate "certain outrages alleged to have been committed recently upon colored citizens of North Carolina."

Why should these ministers elect to consider this matter to North Carolina? What can be the object of narrowing the matter down to North Carolina, when the whole country offers them a field at once broad and inviting? The cause of the trouble in North Carolina is the effect of the long-suppressed indignation with a state of things which has never offered any hope even to the best friends of the negro. To go down to the bottom of the whole business, negro supremacy, which all the time means, never has been, and never will be, tolerated in any white community in this country—East or West, North or South. It has been endured for a season, but it has never been tolerated, and when endurance comes to its end, there is always wrong and injustice done by the blind indignation of those who have suffered from negro rule.

This whole subject is an inviting one, and we shall discuss it more at length than some of the occasion, but just at present, we are interested in the movements of the Committee of Investigation, which is to pursue its labors in North Carolina to the exclusion of other parts of the country, which have had similar outrages which cannot be so easily explained as those in North Carolina.

We do not say that an explanation is a justification; but it at least satisfies the curiosity of those who are familiar with the same the world over.

But why does not the committee inquire as to the recent outrages at Virden, in the State of Illinois? We know that the North Carolina affair was the result of a long-pent-up rage at a condition of things that no reasonable person, black or white, will justify. But such explanation will not satisfy the mind with respect to the violence aimed at colored citizens of the United States in Illinois. We know why the miners resented the efforts of their bosses to supplant them with negro laborers; but we do not understand why the Republican Governor of a Republican State refused to protect the negroes—not only refused to protect them, indeed, but actually threatened them with the State's militia.

This we do not understand, nor has any adequate explanation been made. Do the ministers of the North understand it? If they do, they will place the whole country under obligations by explaining it; if they do not understand it, why do they not have it investigated? We say nothing about the negroes, but we say that all this has occurred from time to time in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and even in New York; we simply desire to know why a Republican Governor of a Republican State not only refused to protect the negroes, but actually threatened them with the State's militia.

And there is another thing the preachers of New York might set themselves to investigate. There is a law on the statute books which imperatively commands the President to protect citizens from one State to another on peaceful errands. The law does not say he "may" protect them by all means in his power; it says he "shall" protect them. It is the failure of Mr. McKinley to so much as lift a finger to stay the hands of the Virden rioters.

Any investigation that falls short of a program of the kind we have sketched interest for the public at large.

CONSTANCY.

(For the Dispatch.)

The tides they ebb and flow; The ocean changes not.

My heart, ebb and flow; My love, it changes not.

My heart, ebb and flow; My love, it changes not.

My heart, ebb and flow; My love, it changes not.

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WED AT BETH ABABA

PRETTY MARRIAGE OF DR. LABENBURG AND MISS STRAUS.

SOCIAL EVENT OF THE WINTER.

The Temple Beautifully Decorated, and the Wedding One of the Most Brilliant of the Season—Attendants and Guests.

The wedding of Dr. Charles Allen Labenburg and Miss Estrie Strauss, solemnized last evening at the Temple Beth Ababa, was one of the most notable social events of the winter. The tasteful decorations of white and green, the exquisite gowns of the bridesmaids, and the brilliant audience in evening dress, combined to make a beautiful scene, with the fair bride as the central and most interesting figure.

The altar at which the couple pledged their troth was of white and gold and banked with palms. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. E. N. Calisch, and the musical selections were rendered by Professor Jacob Reinhardt.

THE ATTENDANTS.
The bridesmaids, who were dressed in superb gowns of pink tulle and chiffon, went up the aisle in couples, preceded by the ushers. They were: Miss Emily Eisfeld, of Burlington, O.; Miss Labenburg, of Baltimore, cousin of the groom; Miss Ray Hessburg, of Danville, Va.; Miss Rosenbaum, of Petersburg; Miss Hattie Syde, Miss Emma Rosenbaum, Miss Milton Rosenbaum, Miss Sadie Whitlock, Miss Stella Myers, Miss Corinne Strauss (sister of the bride), and Miss Saldie Schwan, of Norfolk.

Mr. Meno Mittelendorfer acted as master of ceremonies. The ushers were Messrs. Charles E. Strauss, Jr., brother of the bride; Moses L. Rose, uncle of the bride; Mr. Marcus, Milton J. Strauss, cousin of the bride; Gus Syde, cousin of the bride; Sidney Syde, cousin of the bride; Ellis Hutzler; J. H. Heymann, of Philadelphia; Albert Long, Martin Eiche, Leroy Cohen, and Mr. Meno Mittelendorfer.

The bride was dressed in a handsome gown of white satin, with chiffon trimmings, and wore a filmy veil that fell to her feet. She carried a beautiful bunch of ferns, while the bride's flowers were white.

An elegant reception was tendered the bride party at the Jefferson Club, and Dr. and Mrs. Labenburg, after receiving the hearty congratulations and good wishes of their friends, left on the late train for a northern tour. They will stop first at New York, where they will stop at the Waldorf-Astoria. They will also visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington. They will be at home to their friends, at 824 West 34th street.

Dr. Labenburg is a prominent young physician of this city, and has risen rapidly in his profession since the acquisition of the University College of Medicine a few years ago. He is now associated with the Chair of Practice of Medicine in that institution. His bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Strauss, of New York City. Both enjoy the affectionate regard of a wide circle of friends.

THE WEDDING GUESTS.

Among those at the wedding occupying seats were the Methodists, Messrs. and Mrs. C. E. Strauss; Messrs. Juliet, Helen, Nora, and Mr. Allen Strauss; Mr. Strauss, Irving and Percy Calisch, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosenbaum, Mrs. Belle Rosenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hutzler, Miss Inez Hutzler, Mr. Lee Syde, Etta and Ben Syde, Lee Rheinheimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Levy, Miss Florence Levy, Edwin, Leo, Rose, and Sam Levy; Seymour Syde, Mr. Isaac Syde, Mr. and Mrs. Labenburg, Messrs. Sol and Charles Levy, Mr. Charles and Mrs. A. Eichel, Messrs. Sam and Horstense Eichel, Messrs. Sam and Emmanuel Eichel, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Syde; Messrs. Mabel, Mame, and Mr. Walter Syde; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cohen, Miss Edna Hecht, Mrs. H. Eisebaum, and son, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Bear, Mr. and Mrs. Syde, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldenberg, Mrs. William Bigler, Mr. and Mrs. P. Whitlock and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Myers.

The parlors of Mrs. Mothner, No. 106 West Main street, were a scene of beauty yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, when her daughter, Miss Sayde Allee Mothner, and Mr. Harry A. Rubinstein were married. The rooms were beautifully decorated by Mrs. Mothner and Mrs. Rubinstein. The bride wore a gown of white tulle, and the groom wore a tuxedo. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. E. N. Calisch, and the wedding feast was served by Mrs. Mothner.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, Isaac, 2630 East Main street, Mr. Robert M. Moore and Miss Hannah M. Kane were married. The bride wore a travelling dress of tan cloth, and carried a large bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Father McKeefer, of St. Patrick's church.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore went North for the honeymoon. On their return they will be at home, at No. 2519 East Main street.

It will be remembered that when it was decided to rebuild the burned University building a telegram was received from Mr. Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, treasurer of the Endowment, offering the board a gift of \$20,000. It was well known at the time that the gift was largely due to his personal interest in the work. His wife, Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, is now at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Tinsley, of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Tinsley are the daughter of Professor Agassiz. There will be many entertainments given in her honor. One of these will be a tea by Mrs. Monere Perkins, Miss Rosemond Tudor is with Mrs. Higginson at the Jefferson.

The Thanksgiving fete at the Grace Street Baptist Tabernacle, a brilliant success. It opened last night under favorable auspices, and bids fair to be the most successful yet.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Tinsley, of New York City, will spend Thanksgiving with their daughter, Mrs. George W. Tinsley, of New York City.

Miss Alice George, of Baltimore, is spending the Thanksgiving season with Miss Betty Booker, on South Third street.

Miss Ellen Glasgow, the brilliant author of "The Descendant" and "Phases of an Inferior Planet," will leave for Europe later in the winter. She will spend six months abroad for health and recreation.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Tinsley and Miss Tinsley entertained Mr. and Mrs. T. Garland Tinsley, of Nashville, at a handsome dinner on Tuesday night. The decorations were yellow chrysanthemums and palms. The guests of the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. T. Garland Tinsley, Miss Virginia Tinsley, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Alsop, Miss Tinsley, and Miss Irene Tinsley, Dr. James, and Mr. Gaines.

There will be a meeting of the Committee of Associated Hospitals on Wednesday at 12 o'clock M., at the Retreat for the Sick. Every member is requested to be present.

How the Pensions.

(New York Herald.)

More than fifteen hundred applications for pensions growing out of the war with Spain have already been received. Figures heretofore published as to the cost of the war have been rather premature.

STRONG, STEADY NERVE.

Are You Strong and Vigorous, or Are You Weak and Nervous?

How Dr. Greene's Advice Brought Health and Happiness to a Human Wreck.

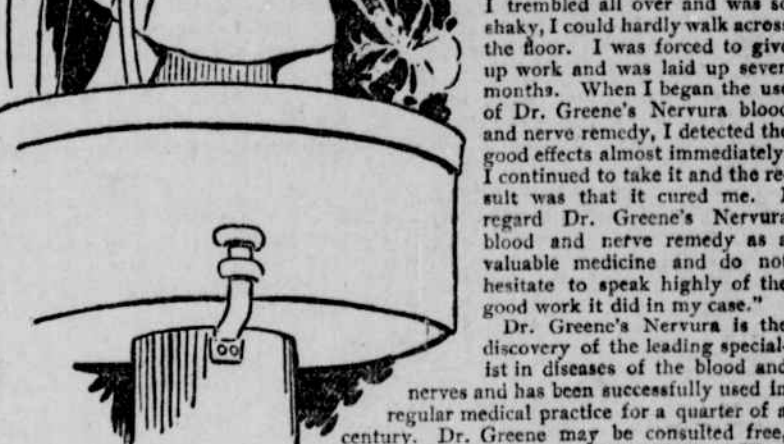
Strong, steady nerves, vigorous muscles, and pure, rich blood are what is needed to be well. Can you receive a sudden shock without jumping? Can you put up with annoyances without becoming irritable? Can you take the world as it comes without worrying? Can you work or walk without fatigue? Can you eat heartily, sleep well, rise from sleep refreshed and thoroughly enjoy every minute of your life? If not there is something wrong, for all these things you can do if you are well.

Nature is warning you of your weakness and demanding vital reinforcement. Her next notice will be a feeling of exhaustion and insomnia. Your blood is becoming thin and impure. Your nerves are losing their vigor. You should at once revitalize your nerves and purify and enrich your blood with Dr. Greene's Nervura, the unfailing specific for nervous exhaustion, insomnia, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, depression, gloomy forebodings and derangements of the kidneys and liver.

Mr. Henry C. Briggs, employed at the Manchester Locomotive Works, Manchester, N. H., says:

"I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for nervous exhaustion, following an attack of grippe. I was so completely prostrated with my nerves that I trembled all over and was so shaky, I could hardly walk across the floor. I was forced to give up work and was laid up seven months. When I began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I detected the good effect almost immediately. I continued to take it and the result was that it cured me. I regard Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as a valuable medicine and do not hesitate to speak highly of the good work it did in my case."

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the discovery of the leading specialist in diseases of the blood and nerves and has been successfully used in regular medical practice for a quarter of a century. Dr. Greene may be consulted free, personally or by letter, at his office, 35 West 14th St., New York City.



chief attraction of the week. The Army, Navy, Colonial Museum, and restaurant are beautifully housed, and the gypsies' bower is one of the most striking features of the decoration.

This afternoon and evening belong to Dr. Hatcher's Boys. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock they will give a "Turkey Party" for the children, the prize being a pair of bantams. All children are invited in the evening the regiment into which the boys have organized themselves, consisting of Howitzers, Zouaves, Regulars, and Blues, will give a dress parade, and be reviewed by "Uncle Sam" himself. The entertainment which they announce is entitled "Love and War," and will occur after the parade, and they will appear in roles which combine the dramatic and the musical.

The tableaux to be given at the Academy to-night for the benefit of the Old Dominion Hospital will be especially beautiful and unique. The tableaux to be given by the Art Club are entitled "Love and War," and will be a representation of living pictures and statuary. Another beautiful picture will be called "The Flower Dream." Another, most interesting to lovers of foot-ball, will be called "A Scrimmage for the Ball," and will be given by Captain Langford and the Richmond College foot-ball team. Professor Stein's orchestra will furnish the music. There will also be a "cake-walk" by four artists in that line. Other tableaux that will be given will be "A Tableau from One of the Old Poets" and "The Child of the Regiment." Mrs. Joseph Gil has this last under her management, and the local military will take part in it.

Those who will take part in the "Love and War" will be Misses Belne, Marion Robins, Amy Werth, Anne Lee, Cooke, of the University; Grace Shields, Anne Grant, Florence Parker, Mr. William Carter, Mr. Clifton Miller, and Mr. Spencer Carter. Messrs. Marion Dimmock and William L. Shepherd have given invaluable aid, which is much appreciated by the committee. Misses Parker, Grant, and English will be statues.

Miss Emily H. Eppe, of City Point, Va., will spend Thanksgiving with friends at 114 South Third street.

There will be quite a good number of supper given after the generous one Thanksgiving evening. Among these will be that of Miss Estelle de Sausure, who is one of the season's debutantes.

Mr. A. L. Bowen and Mr. Edward Alexander, of Newport News, will spend Thanksgiving in the city.

Miss Nora Heller, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Saldie Schwan, of Norfolk, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Strauss.

Mrs. George Booker and daughter, of Old Point, will visit Annapolis for Thanksgiving.

Miss Annie Mayo left this morning for Annapolis, where she will visit her cousin, Mrs. Handy.

Mrs. Mary S. Ware, of New Orleans, will give a travel talk at the Woman's Club this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, in consequence of which the Current Events Class will be postponed until Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Ware, who is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. George W. Bagby, spent fourteen years abroad.

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